LETTER FROM EUROPE.

[Special Correspondence of the Washington Union]

Pauls, August 26, 1858 The Emperor will leave for Biaritz, but will not stay there over ten days, and then return to the Tuilcies. By that time he will be able to judge of the good effects of ourney and of the situation of Europe. I repeat to you, in the meantime, that the affairs of the principalities twithstanding the termination of the conferences, are not settled, and that all that was effected is merely a momentary tranquilization of the different parties to whom, for the present, is Intrusted the fate of this small ontinent. The two principalities of Wallachia and Molcontinent. The two principatities of Wallianna and mor-davia may, for the present, enjoy a certain amount of peace, and Turkey may still preserve the shadow of some power over them; but to suppose these principalities to be permanently positive would be a proof of gross ignorance of the actual state of things in Eastern Europe. The Danubian principalities see the future battle-ground of Europe, and no one understands that better than Russis, Europe, and no one understands that better than Russis, whose policy has been differing so widely from that of Austria; while France and England, though nominally leagued with each other, have been disposed, one to favor Austria, and the other Russia. Th's position is much more clearly defined in the German and Belgian press than in the French and Euglish press, both which feel themselves obliged to preserve a certain decorum, and to keep up appearances, while the press of Brussels, (the Russian organ Le Nord.) the whole press of Vienna, and that of Berlin, openly attack the policy which the Emperor of the French pursues in Turkey, in Montenegro, and espe-

On these subjects the Paris conferences have as yet said

very little ; while Austria and Turkey have said a great deal-perhaps to very little purpose. The official jour-nal of Vienna almost says, in so many words, that the French fleet in the Adriatic has no other aim than that of encouraging the Montenegrinos in their predatory excursions against the Turks, and that Russ'a keeps up the diffigulties in Bosnia, as the natural heir of all Turkey when ever an opportunity shall again offer for an ermed inter-I regret to think that while the fate of th Danubian principalities will necessarily determine that of Europe, whenever it shall be decided by arms, the United States should not have a single diplomatic or commercial representative in those principalities—that there should not be even a consul at Bucharest capable of protecting Americans, and advancing the interests of our commerce. No country in Europe resembles the western States of America so much as the Danubian principalities; none, I think, would be more willing to cultivate and preserve atimate friendly relations with us. We ought to have a minister in Persia, and a consul at least at Bucharest, in the principalities, to have our influence felt in the East. The questions to be decided on the Black sea and the Caspian are not mere local questions; but affecting in their ultimate consequences the statum quo in Europe, and with it, indirectly, at least our relations with the States of Europe. Depend on it, if a war breaks out in Europe the principalities will give rise to it, and such a war can not now go on without kindling the watch-fires on the Rhine and Danube, for in the next great war for the spoils of Turkey Germany will not remain an indifferent spectator; neither is it likely that the arms of France and England will be jointly turned against Russia. There is no other escape from the logical consequences of edu-cation and knowledge generally diffused among the people than to give the utmest development to the material ources of each country in Europe, and to absorb the greatest amount of available talent in advancing its material interests. Russia wants Constantinople for that purpose, and Russia will eventually have it, just as the United States must eventually have Cuba. When Napoleon the First and Alexander, (the uncle of the present Emperor of Russia) discussed at Tilsit the division of Turkey as something that had to take place some time or other, and for which a wise government ought to make preparations, the port of Constantinople was of far greater sequence than it now is, and will be after the isthmus of Sucz shall be pierced by a ship canal. At that time the possession of Constantinople was too important to be left to Russia, and preserve the equilibrium of Europe, and especially the proper influence of France. But th position of the great powers of Europe has since undergone material change. Constantinople is no longer the key to India, or even to the Mediterranean, and if a proper disposition is made of the Danubian principalities, the power of Russia in the southeastern part of Europe need not alarm France, or even England, more than her decided nent. Russia can no more be bound up within her present limits, as far as her Asiatic neighbors are concerned, than the United States can be prevented from expanding southward in the direction of Merico and the Gulf. You cannot oppose dead bodies to living ones, or prevent life from spreading over countries where it does not as yet exist or has become extinct. If England continues Lord Palmerston's policy of embalming Turkey and protecting the dead body from being displaced by new life and vigor in a different form, she will find her exchequer not equal to the task. But I imagine England will in this, as in other instances which I could name, imitate the example of the faithful dog, who protected the poor man's meat till he found that, while h was fighting, some of the dogs commenced eating it, when he quickly changed his tactics, and, instead of fighting, began to cat faster than the rest, entirely satisfied that, the meat being once doomed to be no dog had a better right to it than he who had de-Cherbourg may for a time prevent an explosion; but it will not prevent it long.

Apropos of Cherbourg, the literature on that Important place is not yet concluded. That celebrated pamphlet, Cherbourg et l' Angleterre, which makes the laboring class es of England look to France for deliverance from thraldom, it now appears has a high public functionary for its author, and he is not likely to be removed for his publicly-expressed antipathy to England. The French daily press is remarkably discreet, and, where it execuls, the bounds of propriety, is instantly corrected by the Monitour. or the Pays; but the government never comes down to pamphlets unless they have a revolutionary or anarchical tendency. The British press, however, including Punch, with the only exception of the Morning Post, retaliates sufficiently on the pamphieteers, and a host of small German papers from the Rhiue to the Danube re-echo or explain British sentiments. The Queen of Great Brit-ain's protracted stay in Berlin, her speeches there to the civic authorities and to the officers of the army, contrast very strikingly with the cold formalities and guapowder affection of which she was the object at Cherbourg, and show that in Prussia she feels at home, or at least with a kindred people, over whom she will, in a short time, exoffuence. Three times she has already vis ited Berlin, and every time she returns from it she is better pleased than before. If you sum up all the speeches she made on these occasions and those that have been reported at Cherbourg, they amount to this: "I like the French government better than the people; but I like the German people better than their government. In France I was on pins, in the midst of power and splendor; in Germany, I and my Lord Malmeabury may treat people en robe de chambre, and yet I feel assured ro one will resent it." This feeling of security adds very much to her Majesty's comfort; while her heart natural. buoyant in the presence of her acomplished daughter, the future Queen of an enthusiastic and royal

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TWO CENTS.

THE LETTER OF JUDGE BREESE.

The affairs of Upper Italy are again assuming a some aspect, and it is evident that, with all the sincere de sire of the Arch Duke Maximilian, and the Emperor him-self, the Italians will always look upon the Austrians as atruders, although the material prosperity of that portion of Italy which is under Austrian dominion compare very favorably with that of other parts and government very tavorably with that of other parts and governments costablished in the peninsula. A people with historical traditions and a classic literature cannot eradicate the sentiment of nationality from its breast, and even the concessions which Austria is now making to that sentim its future demands. The sentiment in Italy will sooner form alliances with France and Russia than rest satised with Austrian rule, no matter what Austria does to advance the material interest of Lombardy and Venice. The object of Italian diplomacy, so far as it finds a repesentative in Sardinia, is to connect the politics of that and to expect from the liberality of the party ance of power, that final regulation of her geo-graphical limits and that justice to her nationality which gainst a superior force. It is for this purpose Sard'ula has joined England and France in the Crimean war end ed her position as one of the powers which igned the treaty of Paris and the conferences which have just so happily terminated. Sardinia pays dearly for this share in the deliberations of the Amphietyonic council of Europe, but there is no other means of connecting the Italian problem with that of Europe generally, and of making the solution of the one the means of solving the Count Cavour, who is understood to be the soul of that polity, has developed considerable skill both as a diplomate and statesman. His late visit to the Emperor of the French was well timed, whether it led to any immediate result or not; the late ovation be received in Switsorland strengthens his position at home, while the dexcrous manner in which he reconciled the cabinet of St. etersburg, and turned a great power whom he had

Spain, like Mexico, continues in a transition state he Queen seems to have been delighted by her journey; success of the O'Donnel ministry is not yet secured by the trip. The ministerial crisis in Spain is permanent, no matter who is Premier; and the rise and fall men, despite the Cortes, more dependent on court intrigues than on public or representative opinion. Between Spain and France, however, there exists "a myserious connexion which makes the Escurial dependent on the Tuileries, and the internal policy of Spain the result of the good understanding between England and France. The Queen Mother, Donna Christina, has made Paris her cond home; but the time may yet come when she will return to Madrid. It is said that Spain means to increase her fleet, after the example of France; but it is difficult to comprehend by what means this is to be accomplished. The preparations for the increase of the French fleet date as far back as 1836-a period of 22 years-under the auspices of the Prince de Joinville and the present Emor of France, and the vast resources of an eminently ivilized nation have been devoted to it. Spain must first create the elements from which a powerful navy is constructed before she can talk of employing them. But in one respect she may with profit imitate the policy of the French Emperor, to wit : in not dividing and akening her naval power by being obliged to protect distant colonies. If Spain were to sell Cuba, and em ploy the sums thus realized in internal improvements the reconstruction of her arsenals and dock-yards, and the regulation of her finances, then she might again be come an influential power in Europe.

fiended into a filend and ally of Italy, afford us no small

proof of his ability. If Italy be ever united as one na-

tion, it will be under the auspices of Sardinia—the only military power of the peninsula—and not by the display of the republican flag in detached towns and villages

under the inspiration and dictation of professional agi-

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

[From the Georgia Federal Union, Sept. 14.]

There are many reasons, good and cegent reasons, why the southern democracy should give to the national ad-ministration a cordial and vigorous support; not one that we have ever seen or heard presented why they should not. If this Union is to be preserved, it can only be the equality of the South in the Union the Union must cease. And what party at the North but the democratic party has ever recognised the equality of the southern States in matters of national legislation affecting their peculiar rights under the constitution? None. In every contest with the North for the maint nance of southern rights it has been to the democracy of the free States that the South has always looked for aid and comfort, and soldom without success. Mr. Buchanan's administration commends itself not alone to southern democrats for the purity and justice of its public measures, but to the southern people. The wisdom of its policy is seen and acknowledged by liberal men all through the South, and none have dared to impeach the honesty and integrity of the President but a faction of graceless and reckless black republicuus, who are never idle or silent when the government is being honestly and constitutionally administered. the equality of the South in the Union the Union must

It was mainly by the aid of the southern democrac that Mr. Buchanan was elected to the presidency; and until very recently we might have looked in vain in that quarter for the faintest indication of discatisfaction. And even now that dissatisfaction is not boldly expressed, but comes indirectly, and rather by sympathy with its ene-mies than by open and direct attack. If southern demmies than by open and direct attack. If southern dem-ocrats encourage disappointed place-hunters and ambi-tious and envious aspirants for the presidency in their war-fare upon the national administration, how can they expect the old and steadfast political opponents of the democratic party to be silent, or to cerse their attacks upon it? To speak plainly: is Senator Douglas to be encouraged in his "wickedly-foolish" war upon the administration? The democracy lose the entire moral weight of their position the moment they allow the national administration of their choice to be kicked and enfed by an open enemy or trescherous friend. Stand by the administration as long their choice to be kicked and cuited by an open enemy or treacherous friend. Stand by the administration as long as it stands by the country and the party should be the watchword of every democrat. Not only stand by it, but defend it from assault on all sides, and from all sorts of enemies. In this way only can the national democra-cy be preserved, without a concession of everything that makes it useful to the country and effectual as an organ-lation. We have no car to rake a your Senator Deuteleization. We have no war to make upon Senator Douglas when he turns his batteries in another direction. We would not drive him from the democratic party. The democracy of the South may forgive him for the past if democracy of the South may forgive him for the past it his conduct in the future movits so much kindness. But if he expects to place himself at the head of the demo-cratic party so soon after his describin, or if his friends and apologists, North and South, expect to secure for him that honorable and responsible position, we hope from the bottom of our hearts he and they may be disap-

Our readers will recollect that a short time since the Belleville Democrat (which appears to be edited by a clergyman) published a paragraph, professedly authentic, declaring that Judge Breese would not be a candidate against Judge Doughas; that the reports that he would take the stump for the national democracy were false, and intimating that he were favorable to the Doughas collection. and intimating that he were favorable to the Douglas faction. This paragraph was copied in the St. Louis Republican, (an old-line whig paper, which leaned toward the democracy in 1856.) and, through the exertions of certain disaffected democrats in that city, was telegraphed over the country as truth.

The Chicago Times of the 7th inst. came out with the following grand flourish of trumpets; and all its echoes throughout the State responded with their penny whistes, and exuited over the fact, as they believed it to be, that so sensible, sound conservative, and good a demo-

that so sensible, sound, conservative, and good a demo-crat as Judge Breese was on their side. The Times said: Junes Brems. -- We received last night from St. Louis

"The Bellev'lle (III.) Democrat is authorized to say that Judge Breese is not, and will not be, a candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to Judge Douglas, "We have never believed that Judge Breese, who is a consistent democrat, would lend himself to unsecapulous enemies of the party to d'stract the party organization and defeat the regular nominees. What now will the Danitzs de fee a candidate ?" Danites do for a candidate?"

We trust that our Douglasite friends will not forget the fact that their lealing organ has endorsed Judge Breese as a "consistent d motret." It, however, they do not believe the Times, (and we knew many of them pub-licly denounce it as an unscrupulous, lying sheet, which does their cause far more harm then good,) we refer them to the following straightforward, out-spoken, r id sound democratic document for proof of the fact.

[Here follows the letter of Judge Breese, which was ublished in the Union of yesterday morning.]

The letter is exceedingly plain and emphatic. It does not "mince matters" in the lerst, but hits the nail on the head "every lick." It is a charming letter, in our op non-exactly in "our style." All honor to Judge Breese for this manly expression of his truly democratic sentiments, for his fealty to the great democratic party of the nation. It is a fact that almost all of the leading accrats of this State are against Mr. Douglas. Judgese, Judges Purple, Parrish, and Skinner; ex-Gov ernor Reynolds, Hon. John Dougherty, Col. McConnell, Hon. Thos. Hoyne, Dr. Brainard, Isaac Cook, esq., Judge Cather, Hon. W. H. Carlin, Hon. Jacob C. Davis, Thos. nell, esq., Colonel R. J. Hamilton, Judge Prather, Dr. Hope, and scores of other leading democrats of the State, whose names are familiar to all acquainted with the history of the democratic party in Illinois, and who were formerly the warmest friends of Judge Douglas, refuse to go with him in his present crusade against the glorious old party to which they have ever proved, and to which they have determined they will ever rever two and cith. old party to which they have ever proved, and to which they have determined they will ever prove, true and faithful. They see that the choice is between Mr. Douglas and the democratic party, and much as they might have admired and esteened him while he was within and true to that party, they have been constrained by every consideration of duty to the party, to the country and to themselves, as democrats, to sink all considerations of personal attachment to Mr. Douglas, and arow themselves atill true to that party which he is assaulting and endeavoring to dison, anize. They have resolved to stand by the democratic party of the country. As to the democratic party of the country. As to the democratic party in this State, they do not believe that the best way to preserve it is to support its most determined and powerful enemy. They do not believe that by reelecting Douglas to the Senate, and thus arming him with power to disorganize their party in the nation, they would be serving it faithfully. Judging from his course last winter, they believe he would be the most dangerous would be serving it faithfully. Judging from his course last winter, they believe he would be the most dangerous foe to the party that could be sent to the United States Senate. Moreover, they do not believe that by endorsing him, and thus repudinting a demo ratic administration against which he still entertains the most hostile feelings, they would be acting properly as democrats. They know, from the past history of the party, that ninety-nine hundredths of those democrats who have warred against democratic administrations have, as their next step, utterly left the party and become thoroughly identified with the left the party and become thoroughly identified with the opposition, and they reason, therefrom, that the chances are ninety-nine to one that Douglas will, eventually, whether re-elected or not, become identified with the opposition—as Trumbull did, as Wentworth and hundreds of others who, while claiming to be the best kind of democrats, opposed the Pierce administration on the Kansas-Nebras-ka issue, and then went over, body and soul, to the enemy. ka issue, and then went over, body and soul, to the enemy.

Knowing all this and reasoning thus, all good democrats,
who regard the welfare of their party, refuse to go with
Mr. Douglas in his present crusade against the administration. Such men as Judge Breese cannot be in induced
to follow off any one man to the detriment of that great
party to which they have been attached and for which they
have fought all their lives. have fought all their lives. It is only your small-fry

that are found running off after the "Little Giant"—
your Tom Dyers, Fondeys, Bill Prices, Johnny Logans,
and such like minnies in the political ocean.
In conclusion, we again commend Judge Breese's letter to the candid and careful consideration of the Douglas men, and, after they shall have read and digest of it
thoroughly, let, then put it in their piess and smoke thoroughly, let them put it in their pipes and smoke it. The very smoke and ashes of it will do them good!

THE PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE—WOULD IT BE ACCELERATED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

[From the Eschmond Examiner, Sept. 10.]

democracy of the country are contending against The democracy of the country are contending against the for whose avowed principles and purposes are comprehended in the term opposition. To put down the democratic party and place the government in the hands of the "opposition" seems to be the only test of political orthodoxy now required by the editors and politicians with whom we disagree on the leading questions of federal politics. The question has been often asked, what would the comtry be likely to gain by the defeat and abnihilation of the democracy as a party? But as yet no satisfactory response has been made to it. Such a political revolution would result in advantage to many individuals who have long been hungering and thirsting "after the flesh-pots of Egypt." Both good and bad men would no doubt gain places, and both good and bad men would lose places. But the question again recurs, is it to be credited that the opposition party would do more for us as a nation than the democracy have done? Would they (the opposition) do more to render the republic peaceful, prosperous, and powerful at home, and respected, honored, and admired should? This question can only be decided in our minds after a careful and invarial examination of try be likely to gain by the defeat and abnihilation of the in our minds after a careful and impartial examination of the past history of the two parties. And to this test let

the past history of the two parties. And to this test let it be brought.

To trace the progress of the two parties would be both interesting and instructive. The federal opposition, in the language of one of their number, believed in liberty according to the English sense—that is to say, according to the British sense of the term. John Adams, one of their great leaders, expressed the opinion that the government of Great Britain, purged of its impurities, would be the model for all the civilized countries on the globe. Alexander Hamilton, their most prominent leader, went still farther, and declared that, with all of its impurities, it was the wisest and best that the wit of man could devise. With such leaders, the federal opposition necessarily the bottom of our hearts he and they may be disappointed.

A Brital Iscinear.—On Monday afternoon, a dray, to which was attached a noble looking horse, started from the landing at the foot of Broadway, with a load containing three hogshead of potatoes, or thirty barrels, weighing over 3,000 pounds, just landed from a steamer. At the present low stage of water, and the long and steep ascent to climb, it was a load for two strong horses, but the faithful animal laid himself to his work, and in an angular direction succeeded in reaching the brow of the landing, near the faot of Sycamore street, without a pause in the stringle. The indignation of those who had witnessed the affair at one time boded ornhously for the drayman who had so inhumanity overtaxed the power of the poor horse.—Caucinnali Commercial.

Was the wiscest and best that the wit of man could devise, with the federal opposition necessarily makes the miscest and best that the wit of man could devise. The mother country, which was a three dearn opposition necessarily makes the miscest and best that the wit of man could devise. The mother country, which was a tached a noble looking horse, started from the landing at the foot of Broadway, with a load contain the principles and policy of the "mother country, wo far as "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind". They advecated a strong government for the long and steep as securely as they are held by their looks and masters in the Old World. The democratic party differed with them, "fundamentally and totally," as to principles and policy of the "mother country, wo far as "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind". They advecated a strong government for the long and the long and steep as securely as they are held by their looks and totally. They had witnessed with pride and exultation the progressive steps of the people from the humilitating position of the Evanove feet of the Evanov

matter of course, the people returned the plaudit of well done to the democracy, and rejected the doctrines of federalism, as too nearly identical with those which they had successfully fought against in the war of the revolution. According 15 the law of self-preservation, they could not have decided differently between the two political parties as first organized in this country.

But the federal opposition, though defeated in their efforts to model this government after that of Great Britain, did not weary in evil doing. The next attempt was to contract the boundaries of the area of freedom as much as possible. From certain debates at the time of the adoption of the constitution, it is certain that they were in favor of restricting the limit; of the republic to the original thirteen States. But, fortunately for this country and for the human race, the progressive democracy would agree to no such restriction. Some fifteen years after wards the federalists violently opposed the acquisition of I omissian; but again the progressive democracy triumphed, and brought that Stats—of incalculable value and importance in a political commercial and military po' it of view—mades the wire of the American carle.

ed, and brought that Sta's—of incalculable value and importance in a political, commercial and military po'nt of view—under the wing of the American eagle.

The opposition of the federalists, under the assumed name of whig, to the acquisition of both Texes and California, is within the personal recollection of most readers. For both of these invaluable acquisitions the people are indebted to the progressive democracy. They secured their against the bitter depunctations and strenuous exertions of the opposition. And here let us stop to ask, what progress would our country have made in anything great or glorious but for the democratic party? What would have been the grand results of the establishment of the policy of the opposition? Think of it, friends and counpolicy of the opposition? Think of it, friends and countrymen! Louisiana still a French territory! Florida a Spanish colony! Texas in the same hopeful condition! The Mississippi Valley inhabited by savages, or by a race of civilized whites subject to a European monarchy or despotism! The "father of rivers" and the great lakes of potisn. The "father of -rivers" and the great lakes of the West nothing but "desert wastes of waters!" The institutions of the United States excluded from all the country between the Alleghany mountains and the Pacific occan! Our country men shut out forever from Califor-nia, the modern land of golden promise and performance! Such would have been the condition of the republic at the beginning of this year of 1858 had its destiny been committed to the hands of the opposition, the sworn enemies of "democratic progress." The democratic part mics of "democratic progress." The democratic party may well look back upon their course with patriotic pride and exultation. Under their administration of affairs, the ountry has increased amazingly in population, commerce, curitorial limits, wealth, knowledge and every thing else that helps to constitute the greatest republic known in the history of the world. Such is a true and faithful

try would have beenga ner or loser if the opposition party of the past had succeeded in their efforts to arrest the "progress" of the democracy. Each one must also di-vine for himself whether the future interests of the republic would be advanced or prejudiced by crushing out the democracy and plucing the reins of government perma-nently in the hands of the present opposition party.

NEW DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS IN INDIANA.

It gives us pleasure to not the establishment of several lemocratic papers within the past few weeks, which cromise to be valuable and effective collaborers for the ement of sound democratic principles. We have noticed the Presage, at Bloomington ; the Anti Bolter, at Vernon; the Democrat, at Huntington; the White County Jacksonian, and the Pulaski Democrats,

the Columbia City News, Whitley county, edited by T. L. Graves, esq.; the Howard County Citizen, at Kokomo, edited by Joseph G. Jones, esq.; and the Democratic Expositor, at Reasselater, edited by J. A. Berry, esq.—all good-appearing papers typographically, and conducted with spirit and ability. The establishment of this number of democratic names within a year about paper. but of democratic papers within a very short period is certainly a healthy po'tical sign, and one indicative of continued permanency of democratic principles and policy. We wish our new cotemporaries the most abund-ant success, both pecuniarily and politically.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA-THE AMERICAN

The "Friend of China" gives the following as the principal provisions of the American treaty, signed on the 18th of June, at Tensen, by Mr. Reed, on the one part, and by Kwelliang and Hwashana on the other:

The treaty comprises twenty-nine articles, some of which repeat the stipulations of the old treaty.

Article 1. Provides for general peace, and a stipulation for good offices of the United States in case of difficulty with other powers.

with other powers.

Art. 2. Provides for the deposit and record of the treaty at Pekin and Washington.

Art. 3. The official publication of the treaty at Pekin

and in the provinces by imperial authority.

Art. 4. Direct correspondence (with obligation to acknowledge and answer) of the minister of the United States with the Privy Council or Prime Minister at Pekin. Art. 5. Right of annual visit and sojourn, at his own pleasure as to time, of the United States minister at Peklu; journey either to be by the Felho, or overland from Shanghae, and to be provided for by Chinese government, as well as with an official residence at the capital. His suite not to consist of more than twenty, exclusive of Chinese attendants. His official intercourse to be with the Privy Council, or one of its members deputed for tha

purpose.

Art. 6. Permanent residence at Pekin, if the same priv-

Art. 6. Permanent residence at Fokin, if the same privilege is conceded to other powers.

Art. 7. Equality of rank in official correspondence.

Art. 8. Interviews of ministers with governor general, governors, &c., always to be at official residences. Interviews never to be denied.

Art. 9. Interviews on terms of equality of naval commanders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of

piracy.

Art. 13. Right to lease property without any interven

tion of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow and Taiwan in Formosa, and any other granted to English, French or Russians. Clandestine and contraband trade prohibited. Opium to be prohibited or allowed according to Chinese law. Art. 14. The United States never to pay higher duties than the "most favored nation."

Art. 14. The United States never to pay lagher duties then the "most favored nation."

Art. 15. Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on the most favored nation; double tonnage duties abolished. Prospective application of tonnage dues to beacons,

light houses, &c.

Art. 16. Regulation of pilots.

Art. 20. Time of paying duties; to be paid in Sycee or foreign money; consuls not to give up papers before du-

ties are paid.

Art. 24. Immunity of national flag and obligation of

neutrality.

Art. 25. Approhension of mutineers and deserters, and unishment of criminals.

Art. 26. Exclusive jurisdiction of United States authorated the control of the citizens.

ties over rights and intercourse of its citizens.

Art. 27. Mutual appeals to public officers with com-

Art. 28. Recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity, and protection of Chinese converts.

Art. 29. Comprehensive provision that all rights, privileges, and powers granted to any nation, its merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile, or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, thall at once inure to the benefit of the United States, its public functionaries, merchants, or citizens.

Treaty to be ratified within a year by the United States, and by the Emperor forthwith.

Tue claims for pecuniary indemnity, either for English, American, or French losses, neither admitted nor denied, but referred to Canton.

Permanent legation of the United States minister, after settlement of pending question at Canton, understood to be hereafter at Shanghae.

[Hosg-Kong Correspondence of the London Times, July 6.]

[Hong-Kong Correspondence of the London Times, July 6.]

The Russian and United States ministers have concluded treaties with the Chinese, and the bearer of the Russian treaty is a passenger by the present steamer. We cannot state positively what concessions have been obtained from the Chinese by these treaties, but it is probable a good deal is left to depend upon the treaties to be obtained by the allies, the Russians and Americans stipulating for the same privileges as granted to other nations.

It is mentioned that the Americans, stipulated for the

It is mentioned that the Americans stipulated for the

mosa. As regards the question of compensation for

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION. (From the Baltimore Exchange, Sept. 17.)

In accordance with instructions from Secretary Cobb, Collector Mason yesterday made an official examination into the cause of the late disastrous configration at the castom-house, the testimony all being given under oath. The first witness called way James Gawthrop, who tes-

The first witness called wes James Gawthrop, who testified as follows:

I am a watchman in the custom-house; I was first appointed by Gov. Thomas; I am both an inside and outcide watchman, my duty being to guard the basement and upper portion of the bailding during the afternoon and night. On the morning of the fire, between 3 and 4 o'clock, whilst it was raining, I found the roof was leaking, when I precared a lighted candle and went into the rotundo of the Exchange building and discovered where the leaks were, when I returned and precared the assistance of Watchman Emanuel Weineman, when we started up stairs with buckets to place under the holes in the roof to eatch the water; at the head of the stairs our light was blown out, when I returned to the messengers room to relight it, leaving Weineman up stairs; having lit the candle I again went up, and we placed the buckets so as to catch the water coming through on the second floor, when we proceeded into the third story to make an examination there. In a few minutes we returned to the In a few minutes we returned to the when we discovered that the messen-

custom-house half, when we discovered that the messengers' room was all in a blaze.

By the collector. Did you, when you returned the first time, light your cardle in the messengers' room? Answer, I did, etc.

Question. Are there not safety lamps provided for being carried through the building?

Answer, Yes, sir, but there was no dil to use 'n them.

Question. Had you reported to any one that there was

o oil for that purpose? Answer. I had asked the fireman about it, but he told

there was none.

Question. Have you not been in the habit, as a general ig, of using these lamps when going th

Auswer. Yes, sir; but did not use one at this time,

Auswer Yes, sir; but did not use one at this time, owing to there being no oil.

Question. Is it not your duty to provide oil?

Answer. No, sir; it is the duty of the fireman to do so. It is mine to procure the candles used.

Question. Where was Reynolds when you came down stairs and found the messengers' room in flames?

Answer. He was in the deputy collector's room. [This room is almost opposite to that in which the fire broke out, on the other side of the hall.]

Question. Was he asleep?

Question. Was he asleep? Answer. I don't know.

Answer. I don't know. Question. Did you have to call to him to arouse him? Answer. Mr. Weineman called to him when we came own, and he answered, and came out of the room. Question. How long were you up stairs?

Apswer. About ten minutes. Question. Did you hear any alarm of fire while there?
Answer. No, sir; none at all. The first we know of it

ras on our coming down.

Question. Have you any doubt, sir, about your having et fire to the paper in the messenger's room?

Answer. I have, sir, and am sure I did not, as

stion. How else, then, do you suppose it could have Answer. I cannot say, sir, but I am sure it was not

Watts testified that he is a watchman in the post office building, being employed to watch there by Col. Kane; was on duly that night, and at the time the fire broke out he was sitting in the rotundo of the Exchange buildings. Saw Gawthrop and Weineman go up to stop the leak, and saw them return in about ten minutes after Gawthrop had relighted the candle and gone up the sec-ond time, when they went into the custom-house. In about two or three minutes after they entered the door, I heard one of them call to Reynolds twice, he answering omptly each time. At about the same time I smelt the c, and heard some one give the alarm on Lombard eet. Went round to the corner of Gay and Lombard treets, where I met Policemen Pindell, who was also streets, where I met Poncemea Findell, who was also looking for the fire, and they soon discovered the flames coming out of the custom-house. Saw Weineman come out and start up to the Mechanical engine-house, when he ran up Gay street to give the alarm in that direction, and then returned to his post.

Jno. Reynolds testified that he had been in the government series over the works having first been appointed.

ment service over five years, having first been appointed by Cellector Thomas. Was watchman of the yault in the cushier's office, and watched every night with Watchman Womeman. We came on duty at 7 o'clock in the evening, and continued to watch until 7 o'clock the next

Question. Where do you stay while on duty, or how Answer. We generally sit on the portice in front until about 9 o'clock, when we go in, and lock the doors.

Question. Do you sleep during the night, while on

the other sleeps.

Question. Were you asleep when this fire broke out?

Answer. I was not; I had been asleep a portion of the
night, but was up at eleven, twelve, and one o'clock; af-

night, but was up at eleven, twelve, and one o'clock; after that time did not sleep.

Question. Where did you remain when the others went up stairs, and were you not asleep while they were gone?

Answer. I was in the room of the deputy collector, and saw them go out. Gawthrop soon returned to light the candle, and again went out, and my impression is, that in getting out a lantern from the shelf after lighting the candle he touched some of the papers which hung down like curtains in front of the shelves, where the custom-house papers are stored. As he went out he the custom-house papers are stored. As he went out he called me to let him out the door into the rotundo. He John, we are all on fire." I then went out of the room and down to the wash-room, where I got a bucket of water and threw it upon the fire, but the others ran out of the Lombard street door. I was compelled to go to a side window to get air, and then also made my way out along the passage.

Were you not asleep when Gawthrop called

Answer. No, sir; I was not. Question. What lights do you keep in the custom-house Answer. Inree—one in the messengers' room, one in the deputy collector's room, and one in the cashier's

Question. Is there a safety lamp to carry about ?

Answer. There is one.

Question. When was its use dispensed with?

Answer. It has not been dispensed with, but is sed for want of oil.

Question. Have you not been providing the oil?

Answer. No, sir; Weineman and I get the cane

Onestion. What do you get candles for, when you have

Question. What do you get candles for, when you have these lamps to carry about?

Answer. We get them to use in going about the offices, and to light the gas with.

Allison Cardiner, a custom-house messenger, testified that he was at home when he heard the alarm of fire, about going to market, and that on the way he learned that the fire was at the custom-house. Upon going there he found Watchman Goodrich at the door, and also Gawthrop. He inquired how it occurred, and Gawthrop replied that it was set on fire by the lighting of a candle. He then asked him why he had not used the safety lamp, as was the custom, and Gawthrop told him he had forgot to get the oil.

Washington Goodrich, a custom-house watchman, tes-

to get the oil.

Washington Goodrich, a custom-house watchman, tostified that when he arrived there the fire had made considerable progress; that Gawthrop and Reynolds were
standing at the door, and that Reynolds said to the former that he haddone it with a candle, to which Gawthrop

made no reply.

Mr. Gawthrop re-examined.

Question. How did you light your candle when you reurned for that purpose?

Answer. I lighted it by the gas.

Answer. I very rarely use either. Question. Did you use either on that night?
Answer. No, sir, I am sure I lit it by the gra.

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Question. Were there any loose papers on the floor of Answer. I do not think there was.

Question. Where was the glass lamp? Answer. It was on the shelf. Question. How did you carry the candle after light-

Answer, I had unscrewed the bottom from the lamp,

knew of its origin was from the reports. He had no doubt that it had originated in the messengers' room. He had regarded the watchmen as all good men. Weinethe had regarded the watchinen as at good men. Weine-man was in the same position under Gen. Marriott, but he had removed him, and he was re-appointed by Collector Thomas. He also testified that a person in the deputy collector's reem would be unable to see a fre-

Col. John E. Toole, custom-house auditor, who in part occupies this room, testified to the same effect.

Geo. Reilly, ap. inspector, testified that he was at the fire a short time after the alarm was given. He met Reynolds at the door, who related to him what he had detailed in his testimony, and also that Weineman was insensible, suffocating. He then got a ladder and stied to get in through a side window to gave him, but was unable to do so.

Policeman Wm. Pindell testified to the discovery of the fire, in substance the same as the preceding witnesses, and also that he had first succeeded in getting to Weineman, who was lying in the hall near the Lombard street door, and that he dragged him to that door, when he was

man, who was lying in the hall near the Lombard street door, and that he dragged him to that door, when he was assisted by some persons there in carrying him to the office of Dr. Hintze.

The examination was here closed, when Collector Mason observed that, as he discovered nothing in the evidence going to show that Weineman had not fully and faithfully discharged his duty, or anything tending to show him in the least responsible for the disastrous occurrence, he would at once reinstate him. So far as the others—Reynolds and Gawthrop—were concerned, he would express no opinion, but continue them suspended and forward the result of the examination to the department at Washington, and, should the Secretary then refer the subject to him for definite action, he should dispose of it in such a manner as, in his judgment, the la-

NEW METHOD OF PRINTING.

[From the London Critic.]

(From the London Critic.)

A curious description of a new method of printing, invented by a journeyman printer named Chevallier, and called by him neography, was given a few days ago to the members of the Cerele de la Press Scientifique. The object the inventor had in view was to obtain printing surfaces of a better quality than stone, zinc, or any other substance hitherto used, and, moreover, to get impressions of different colors by a single operation, instead of bringing the sheet under the press several times. The modus operandi is as follows: The figures or characters to be produced are drawn upon a woven stuff or any other which may be penetrated by a liquid; the ink used for the purpose is composed of lamp-black, Indian lnk, gum, sugar, and common salt. This done, the side on which the figures have been drawn receives a slight coating of gutta percha, and when this is dry the surface is washed. Now, since the ink is composed of soluble matter, this gutta percha, and when this is dry the surface is washed. Now, since the ink is composed of soluble matter, this will wash off, and the gutta percha which covered the characters, and which therefore does not adhere to the stuff, washes off too, by which means the stuff becomes a surface which is only penetrable by liquids in those places where the characters were drawn, and is perfectly imponetrable everywhere else. This done, the wrong side of the stuff receives the ink and colors which are to serve for printing, while the sheet is laid on the right side. Under the action of the press, the ink and colors penetrate through the unprotected places, and a clear impression is obtained. Instead of applying the ink and colors as stated, a permanent kind of cushion, made much like the balls formerly used for inking type, and properly charged with ink or colors, may be placed under the stuff, and thus many sheets may be worked off before it is necessary to renew the ink. This invention has cost M. Chevallier six years of labor and trouble to render it practically useful.

A BEAUTIFUL PARAPHRASE.

As we have got into sacred poetry, we may as well remark, as an inexplicable curiosity, the intense badness of rhyme in most of the psalms and hymns used in public and private worship. Watts, Wesley, William Cowper, James Montgomery, Kirke White, and Thomas Moore are almost the only poets who, writing upon sacred subjects, have adhered to rhythm, as well as to appropriateness of expression. We have lately fallen upon something very different from the usual poetical paraphrases of Sacred Writ. It is a versification of the Lord's Prayer—an orison, the brevity and concentration of which ought to be son, the brevity and concentration of which of a lesson to those who indulge in many words our out prayer and praise. It has lately been published in London, is composed as a duet, and harmonized for four voices, with an accompaniment for the organ or plane-forte. It runs thus:

It runs thus:

Our Heavenly Father, hear our prayer;
hys name be hallowed eve ywhere;
hry klugdom come; Thy perfect will
be earth, as Heaves, let all fulfil;
Give the day's bread that we may live;
Forgive our size as we forgive;
Help us tompt don to whithand,
From evil shield us by Thy hand;
Now and for ever must Thee.

Here, nothing is redundant, nothing wanting. The music, simple and melodious, is said to be worthy of the words. The most curious circumstance connected with this paraphrase is, that all persons concerned keep their names concealed. The authors are "J. M." and "W. H." The artist who has beautifully adorated the music is "R. T." The musical composer is "G. F. H." The paraphrase, which is as near perfection as human talent can make it, has been duly "entered at Stationers' Hall." but is not published. It is to be hoped that it will be published, so that it may be adopted in public and private worship.

AN INTERESTING RELIG OF THE LAST WAR WITH ENGLAND.

[From the Betroit Free Press, Sept. 14.]

Last Saturday, as some men were dragging the river in front of Mr. E. W. Hudson's warehouse, their grapplers took hold of something of such weight that it was impossible for them to raise it. Consequently a vessel was procured, with a good capetan, and the wonder revealed itself in the shape of a huge anchor, weighing, by estimation, not less than three thousand pounds. But a greater wonder then arose—whence came this huge anchor? It was peculiarly shaped, its shank being thirteen feet long, with flukes or hocks of not more than three feet. It was covered by a deposit from the water to the depth of an eighth of an inch, thus forming a scale, which was also covered by a coating of petrified matter, assimilating to stone. Attached to the anchor was a piece of its cable, which was a three-coil five-inch Manilla hawser, inlaid between each coil with three-thread spunyarn. Of course the hawser was utterly rotten, and fell to pieces on being handled. One of the points of the anchor had been broken at sometime and repaired. What adds to the mystery of this wonder is, that no lake craft ever use so heavy an anchor, its weight being sufficient for ordinary sea-going vessels. When found it was lying about one hundred rods from the wharf.

It is the generally-received opinion by those who have seen this curiosity that it was loat by one of Commodore Barclay's vessels during the war of 1812, and the circumstance that tends most strongly to sustain this supposition is, that the supplies for these vessels were sent out from England, and the British Admirulty not being sufficiently well informed of the wants of the Lake fleet, sent such supplies as they were in the habit of sending to other squadrons. Consequently this huge and uncouth anchor was put aboard one of their vessels, from which it was probably lost in the above position. The American squadron knew what they wanted, and could get their supplies any time, so that it is not probable that any of them lost this, as it cannot be

able that any of them lost this, as it cannot be supposed that they would have carried it. Mr. Hudson has left the anchor on his wharf, where